

sign of apprehension went through the galleries. The vote went on. The full vote went on. It had before the people. Without Turner it stood 48 to 47. His vote "no" would make a tie, and lose the ratification. His vote "yes" would make Tennessee the perfect thirty-six.

Turner arose. There was a breathless silence through the house. "Mr. Speaker, before the vote is announced, I desire to be recorded as voting 'yes,'" Turner said, in a conversational tone.

A sign of relief went through the galleries to be followed as the people realized what Turner's "yes" meant, by a burst of applause that shook the rafters and made the triangles on the chandeliers dance.

There was some delay then. The same urbane gentleman who on Tuesday had refused recognition to suffragists to move the previous question and then had recognized Speaker Walker when he moved to adjourn was in the chair. As he had done Tuesday, he prefaced his remarks by a statement that he was absolutely fair to everybody. Then he recognized Walker, let him change his vote and move reconsideration. Then he announced the vote as 50 to 46. A motion to adjourn until 10:30 o'clock Thursday was immediately introduced and carried by a viva voce vote.

It has taken the bitterest fight in the history of the state to obtain today's result. Ratification has come in spite of the most powerful influences ever set in motion to block a measure in this state. It has come after misadventure of the suffrage leader, who, by the people's realization of the mistake which imperiled the success of the cause, these mistakes were so grave that friends had several times given up. The anti in the House were completely organized and had all advantages of position. They had the Speaker, the clerk, the sergeant at arms, the Democratic floor leader. They had the active and influential men working with them. They had as material to work on the same type of men who had before blundered under time and again to what the interests wanted.

T. K. Riddick, a Memphis constitutional lawyer, was first floor leader for ratification. He was elected at the special elections in August. He has had little experience with parliamentary law and no experience with the tricks of trade of the secret lobbyist. Friday morning, when the Senate was ratifying suffrage, Riddick was in the Senate listening to the debate. He had in his pocket a similar House resolution. While he was gone Speaker Walker and the other House anti rushed through a motion to adjourn until 10:30 o'clock Thursday. Riddick bitterly protested following this to be put over, as they had a large House majority that day.

Then Joe Hanover, another Memphis lawyer, assumed the suffrage reins. He is a better parliamentarian, a man of intense activity, and did much better. But still the suffragists were not a compact, agreed mass, as were the anti. And they could not control their speakers.

Riddick led off Tuesday, and his opening remarks referred to the South as "the tail end of civilization." He called the ranks of distinguished men working for suffrage, and omitted the name of Governor Roberts, without whose unswerving support on wobbly legislation would have been certain. He then charged that the votes of some legislators had been controlled by interests, and announced that sixty-five objections would have been made if he had been permitted to publish. Riddick's speech was taken full advantage of by Speaker Walker, who aroused his sympathizers in the gallery to shrieking enthusiasm. The Speaker resulted in the charge of the present interests, and appealed to the legislators to show how untrue it was and how they resented the charge by voting against ratification.

Walker's speech played to every section, and seemed very effective. Yet many of the ratification leaders wanted to have the right of reply. He then appealed to the members of the previous question at the close of his speech. One instant, and the chance was gone. He tried to retrieve it, but in vain. Speaker Walker moved to adjourn, and the tired members adjourned.

Suffrage women had sent up hundreds of sandwiches to be sent to the gallery. They were smiling, although their hearts were about to break. Some women brought to the Capitol this morning red roses wreathed with funeral crepe, so low were their spirits. The men retained their optimism on the surface, but beneath they were frightened, and expected defeat.

"It is in the hands of God; we can do no more," exclaimed Miss Charl Williams, chairman of the steering committee of Democratic women which has been working day and night for ten days for ratification. "The situation this morning could not have been any worse," was the way Miss Sue White, Tennessee chairman of the National Woman's Party, felt about it. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, although she had nothing to say, was prepared for defeat.

The morning Representative L. D. Miller, of Hamilton County, challenged some of Speaker Walker's remarks of Tuesday and reiterated charges of a lobby of unscrupulous interests. "The interests have for fifty years been able to do whatever they wanted to with the Tennessee Legislature," Miller said. In the present session they have put over whatever they wanted to. And I see the same men in

the lobbies of the hotels, the lobbies of the Capitol and the lobby of the House who served these special interests then. I appeal to you not to let yourselves be bought."

Immediately Walker jumped up and in a short impassioned appeal moved "that this resolution go where it has all the time belonged to the table." A roll call came. On this motion the fate of suffrage really depended. If it carried ratification was lost. If it takes a two-thirds vote to bring a measure from the table, the galleries realized it, and the members realized it. As name after name was called and many of the men who had been pledged to suffrage voted to table the motion, the women in the galleries were heard.

It was seen that the vote would be close. Some of the men who had been hardest sought by the anti-lobby and who had been given up as gone by the suffragists stood.

After the roll call came a moment's silence. Several tabulations showed the vote a tie—48 to 48. The clerk at first so announced, but then withdrew. The clerk was an anti and asserted that he was not certain of his result. If 48 to 48 the motion to table was

lost. Floor Leader Hanover immediately moved the previous question. But Walker would not have it. He told the House that the clerk didn't know whether he had recorded the vote correctly or not and ordered that he call the roll again. He weakly announced that "I trust every member will vote as he did before." Again the fate of suffrage was in the balance. A change by a single man would defeat it. But as name after name was called, he and the supposed wabblers stood firmly to their "no" and the roll continued and it was again 48 to 48. The motion to table was lost and the previous question was ordered.

Representative Boyd afterward told why he had voted to table. "If it was close, as I knew it would be, I was going to change my vote from 'yes' to 'no,' and make it a tie," he announced. Boyd told the clerk not to announce the result if unfavorable until he had a chance to change, but it was lost without it being necessary for him to change. When the roll call was over, he changed instantly, and together with Turner, put it over.

Immediately after adjournment suffrage leaders met and began to work on the wabblers who had dropped, in an effort to get them to vote against a reconsideration. They already claim to have six of these men with them on the next and final battle. Even if there six do not come over they will have two more, as two of the suffragists were absent today. One of these was Representative C. W. Brooks, of Atwood, who was called Tuesday night to the bedside of his sick wife. He went by special train and intended to stay but two hours at Atwood. However, he had not returned this morning. He is on his way back now and will be here Thursday and Friday. Representative Bowen, another suffrage ally, also will be here Thursday. The anti are trying to make the suffragists believe that they will accept their defeat as final and are going around saying, "Well, you heard us, to suffrage men. They are in reality attempting to make ratificationists too confident of reversal, and catch them sleeping. Some suffrage members already have asked to go home. Their requests will be fought against to the bitter end by the leaders, who fear the anti."

Speaker Walker, who even went so far as to declare that President Wilson had asked him to aid ratification and to reply referring to placing "political expediency before honest convictions," would say nothing for publication. He remarked, "I had my say on the floor of the House."

Joe Hanover, floor leader for ratification, was jubilant. "We had secret forces from Maine to California, which had come together to beat ratification," he announced, "and we are watching their every move to keep them from snatching victory from our hands."

Senator Kenneth D. McKellar, who fought for suffrage in Delaware when his first in his face for coming there, wears the smile that won't come off. His battle of twenty-five years has been won.

Governor Roberts, who made the fight of his life for ratification, and affected the smile that won't come off. He was overjoyed. "With the women voting, the Democrats cannot lose in November," he chuckled. A threat had been served on him by three of the most powerful newspapers of the state that if ratification came they would support an independent candidate. He said that they would weaken in their suffrage advocacy. All without effect. But they could scare Roberts, and they couldn't interest the Republicans.

## Mother of Suffrage



Susan B. Anthony

## 26,883,566 Women in U. S. Entitled to Vote

Estimates based upon the 1910 census and upon incomplete returns of the 1920 census show there are 26,883,566 women of voting age in the United States. The estimate by states follows:

State	Population	Women
Alabama	2,163,927	1,081,963
Arizona	48,280	24,140
Arkansas	387,193	193,596
California	2,382,224	1,191,112
Colorado	234,707	117,353
Connecticut	308,644	154,322
Delaware	64,286	32,143
Florida	194,563	97,281
Georgia	274,932	137,466
Idaho	76,799	38,399
Illinois	1,724,240	862,120
Indiana	347,723	173,861
Iowa	2,044,927	1,022,463
Kansas	1,284,240	642,120
Kentucky	337,731	168,865
Louisiana	444,889	222,444
Maine	248,309	124,154
Maryland	1,012,203	506,101
Massachusetts	1,181,333	590,666
Michigan	3,843,335	1,921,667
Minnesota	2,543,382	1,271,691
Mississippi	1,184,304	592,152
Missouri	1,970,000	985,000
Montana	89,915	44,957
Nebraska	327,841	163,920
Nevada	19,954	9,977
New Hampshire	1,184,304	592,152
New Jersey	2,100,224	1,050,112
New Mexico	80,497	40,248
New York	3,033,273	1,516,636
North Carolina	371,122	185,561
North Dakota	134,846	67,423
Ohio	1,538,175	769,087
Oklahoma	391,813	195,906
Oregon	185,455	92,727
Pennsylvania	2,229,402	1,114,701
Rhode Island	188,090	94,045
South Carolina	378,353	189,176
South Dakota	147,905	73,952
Tennessee	2,044,927	1,022,463
Texas	972,829	486,414
Utah	94,301	47,150
Vermont	117,511	58,755
Virginia	1,700,229	850,114
Washington	305,402	152,701
West Virginia	315,405	157,702
Wisconsin	2,044,927	1,022,463
Wyoming	31,721	15,860

Totals, 26,883,566 women of voting age in the United States. (No allowance is made in this table for aliens.)

the lobbies of the hotels, the lobbies of the Capitol and the lobby of the House who served these special interests then. I appeal to you not to let yourselves be bought."

Immediately Walker jumped up and in a short impassioned appeal moved "that this resolution go where it has all the time belonged to the table." A roll call came. On this motion the fate of suffrage really depended. If it carried ratification was lost. If it takes a two-thirds vote to bring a measure from the table, the galleries realized it, and the members realized it. As name after name was called and many of the men who had been pledged to suffrage voted to table the motion, the women in the galleries were heard.

It was seen that the vote would be close. Some of the men who had been hardest sought by the anti-lobby and who had been given up as gone by the suffragists stood.

After the roll call came a moment's silence. Several tabulations showed the vote a tie—48 to 48. The clerk at first so announced, but then withdrew. The clerk was an anti and asserted that he was not certain of his result. If 48 to 48 the motion to table was

lost. Floor Leader Hanover immediately moved the previous question. But Walker would not have it. He told the House that the clerk didn't know whether he had recorded the vote correctly or not and ordered that he call the roll again. He weakly announced that "I trust every member will vote as he did before." Again the fate of suffrage was in the balance. A change by a single man would defeat it. But as name after name was called, he and the supposed wabblers stood firmly to their "no" and the roll continued and it was again 48 to 48. The motion to table was lost and the previous question was ordered.

Representative Boyd afterward told why he had voted to table. "If it was close, as I knew it would be, I was going to change my vote from 'yes' to 'no,' and make it a tie," he announced. Boyd told the clerk not to announce the result if unfavorable until he had a chance to change, but it was lost without it being necessary for him to change. When the roll call was over, he changed instantly, and together with Turner, put it over.

Immediately after adjournment suffrage leaders met and began to work on the wabblers who had dropped, in an effort to get them to vote against a reconsideration. They already claim to have six of these men with them on the next and final battle. Even if there six do not come over they will have two more, as two of the suffragists were absent today. One of these was Representative C. W. Brooks, of Atwood, who was called Tuesday night to the bedside of his sick wife. He went by special train and intended to stay but two hours at Atwood. However, he had not returned this morning. He is on his way back now and will be here Thursday and Friday. Representative Bowen, another suffrage ally, also will be here Thursday. The anti are trying to make the suffragists believe that they will accept their defeat as final and are going around saying, "Well, you heard us, to suffrage men. They are in reality attempting to make ratificationists too confident of reversal, and catch them sleeping. Some suffrage members already have asked to go home. Their requests will be fought against to the bitter end by the leaders, who fear the anti."

Speaker Walker, who even went so far as to declare that President Wilson had asked him to aid ratification and to reply referring to placing "political expediency before honest convictions," would say nothing for publication. He remarked, "I had my say on the floor of the House."

Joe Hanover, floor leader for ratification, was jubilant. "We had secret forces from Maine to California, which had come together to beat ratification," he announced, "and we are watching their every move to keep them from snatching victory from our hands."

Senator Kenneth D. McKellar, who fought for suffrage in Delaware when his first in his face for coming there, wears the smile that won't come off. His battle of twenty-five years has been won.

Governor Roberts, who made the fight of his life for ratification, and affected the smile that won't come off. He was overjoyed. "With the women voting, the Democrats cannot lose in November," he chuckled. A threat had been served on him by three of the most powerful newspapers of the state that if ratification came they would support an independent candidate. He said that they would weaken in their suffrage advocacy. All without effect. But they could scare Roberts, and they couldn't interest the Republicans.

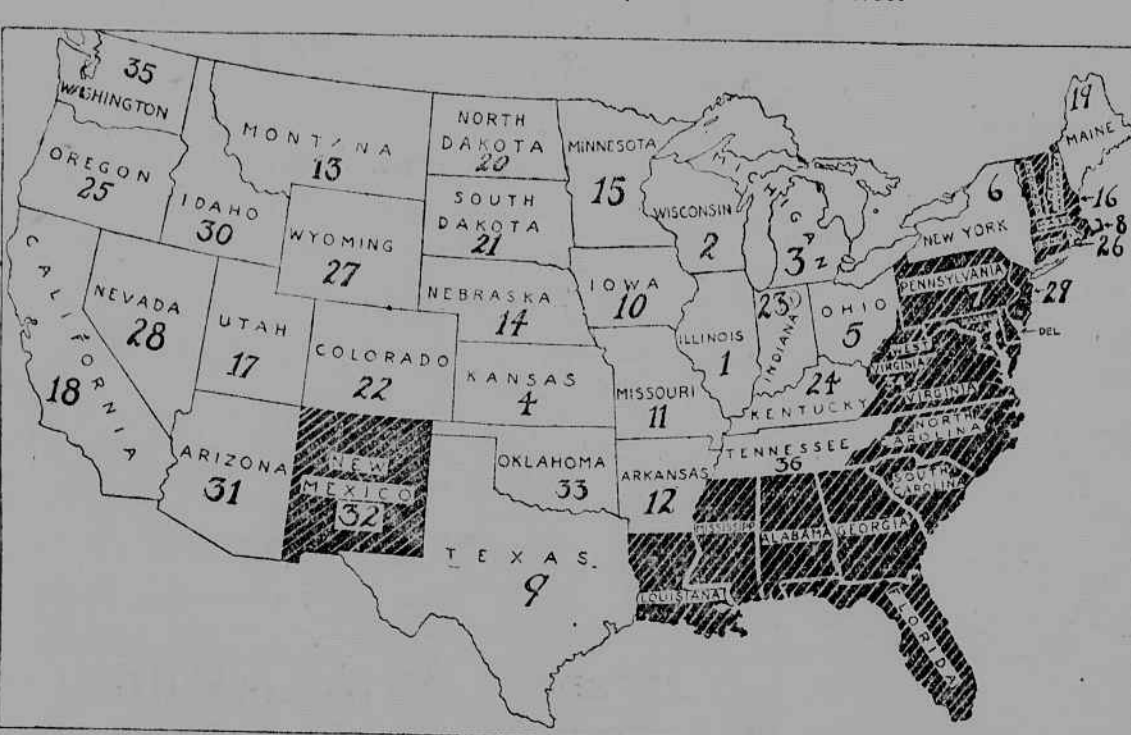
After the roll call came a moment's silence. Several tabulations showed the vote a tie—48 to 48. The clerk at first so announced, but then withdrew. The clerk was an anti and asserted that he was not certain of his result. If 48 to 48 the motion to table was

lost. Floor Leader Hanover immediately moved the previous question. But Walker would not have it. He told the House that the clerk didn't know whether he had recorded the vote correctly or not and ordered that he call the roll again. He weakly announced that "I trust every member will vote as he did before." Again the fate of suffrage was in the balance. A change by a single man would defeat it. But as name after name was called, he and the supposed wabblers stood firmly to their "no" and the roll continued and it was again 48 to 48. The motion to table was lost and the previous question was ordered.

Representative Boyd afterward told why he had voted to table. "If it was close, as I knew it would be, I was going to change my vote from 'yes' to 'no,' and make it a tie," he announced. Boyd told the clerk not to announce the result if unfavorable until he had a chance to change, but it was lost without it being necessary for him to change. When the roll call was over, he changed instantly, and together with Turner, put it over.

Immediately after adjournment suffrage leaders met and began to work on the wabblers who had dropped, in an effort to get them to vote against a reconsideration. They already claim to have six of these men with them on the next and final battle. Even if there six do not come over they will have two more, as two of the suffragists were absent today. One of these was Representative C. W. Brooks, of Atwood, who was called Tuesday night to the bedside of his sick wife. He went by special train and intended to stay but two hours at Atwood. However, he had not returned this morning. He is on his way back now and will be here Thursday and Friday. Representative Bowen, another suffrage ally, also will be here Thursday. The anti are trying to make the suffragists believe that they will accept their defeat as final and are going around saying, "Well, you heard us, to suffrage men. They are in reality attempting to make ratificationists too confident of reversal, and catch them sleeping. Some suffrage members already have asked to go home. Their requests will be fought against to the bitter end by the leaders, who fear the anti."

## Where the Amendment Enfranchises Women



Shaded areas indicate states which have not had Presidential suffrage by state enactment. The thirty-six states which ratified the Susan B. Anthony amendment and the order in which they took action are indicated by numerals.

## Suffragists Here See New Opportunity

Leaders Echo the Opinion of Mrs. Catt That Victory Means Increased Responsibility for Sex

### Jubilant Over Ratification

Mrs. Vanderlip Says Blow to Machine Rule Will Be One Result of Change

New York women leaders in the suffrage movement were jubilant over Tennessee's ratification. Their comments in general reflected the opinion of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, who in a message to the association headquarters here suggested that the victory "means opportunity for more work and added responsibility" for women in national service.

Mrs. Catt asked: "What are the women going to do with the vote? Are they going to draw back their skirts in disdain from all interest in politics on the ground that it is corrupt, or are they going to be of those who will help swell America's army of voters who put conscience and thought into the scales with party politics and party expediency?"

The women, Mrs. Catt added, were ready for the work before them, but the National League of Women Voters, with state branches formed from the old suffrage organizations, was being formed to help them find their way through "the maze of these besetting questions."

The league, she explained, is "not partisan, but pan-partisan, all parties are to be members of it and yet be members of any political party she may choose, she asserted. "It is through the political parties that we must work," Mrs. Catt continued. "They furnish us with the machinery through which we are enabled to reach the public, keep the public informed, through which public consciousness is created. Neither state nor national should temporize with the problems of government before them."

Lynchings, compelling kissing of the flag and deportations, the suffrage leader said, were not meeting the situation. She urged the women to set their shoulders against intolerance, which, she affirmed, "will cause the crumbling of any foundation." "Are the American women," Mrs. Catt asked, "going to join the army of kid-glove men slacks whom I have heard proudly boast that they would crush politics with a ten-foot pole?"

Mrs. Vanderlip Places Credit

Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip, who represents the state suffrage movement as chairman of the New York State Woman Suffrage Association, like other leaders, had already learned of the Tennessee result. When she was asked for a statement, she thought she thought the chief credit for the triumph was due, she thought: "Credit is due to the thousands of hard working, intelligent women who have been willing to make every sacrifice for this cause."

The relief and joy of the suffrage victory today," Mrs. Vanderlip said, "is like that of Armistice Day. Both mean the victory of righteousness. Both mean the end of a long, hard struggle. Both mean the sacrifice of a great cause—the cause of democracy. With uncovered heads salute the silent dead."

The granting of the vote to the women of America means to us who have longed to see them enfranchised a sudden great recognition of the dignity of all women. I cannot help thinking of all those little, humble, hard-working women the country over who have longed and sacrificed for suffrage; who to-day received the reward and glory of the full rights of citizenship."

Miss Mary Garrett Hay, who as chairman of the New York section of the League of Women Voters, a vice-president of the National Association for the Advancement of Women and chairman of the executive committee of the women's division of the Republican National Committee, has played a large part in advancing the suffrage cause, declared her gratification that Tennessee should have elected to cast the deciding vote.

"I rejoice in the action of the Tennessee legislature," said Miss Hay, "I rejoice, too, in Tennessee. I felt very sure that we would get that state."

"I am glad indeed that ratification by the State of Tennessee will give the vote to the women of Connecticut and Vermont."

"It is a great victory and comes after a hard-fought battle of more than fifty years."

Mrs. Frank J. Shuler, corresponding secretary of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, said: "We have always known that when both parties got busy, the Federal suffrage amendment could be pushed through at once. The ratification in Tennessee was a signal instance of work in a two-party state."

The colored women of the Southern states will be restricted in their exercise of the franchise by the same laws which regulate the colored men's votes.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The suffrage victory in Tennessee "completes the political democracy of America and enfranchises half the people of a great nation," Miss Alice Paul, chairman of the National Woman's party, declared today on receiving news of the Tennessee vote.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The suffrage victory in Tennessee "completes the political democracy of America and enfranchises half the people of a great nation," Miss Alice Paul, chairman of the National Woman's party, declared today on receiving news of the Tennessee vote.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The suffrage victory in Tennessee "completes the political democracy of America and enfranchises half the people of a great nation," Miss Alice Paul, chairman of the National Woman's party, declared today on receiving news of the Tennessee vote.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The suffrage victory in Tennessee "completes the political democracy of America and enfranchises half the people of a great nation," Miss Alice Paul, chairman of the National Woman's party, declared today on receiving news of the Tennessee vote.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The suffrage victory in Tennessee "completes the political democracy of America and enfranchises half the people of a great nation," Miss Alice Paul, chairman of the National Woman's party, declared today on receiving news of the Tennessee vote.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The suffrage victory in Tennessee "completes the political democracy of America and enfranchises half the people of a great nation," Miss Alice Paul, chairman of the National Woman's party, declared today on receiving news of the Tennessee vote.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The suffrage victory in Tennessee "completes the political democracy of America and enfranchises half the people of a great nation," Miss Alice Paul, chairman of the National Woman's party, declared today on receiving news of the Tennessee vote.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The suffrage victory in Tennessee "completes the political democracy of America and enfranchises half the people of a great nation," Miss Alice Paul, chairman of the National Woman's party, declared today on receiving news of the Tennessee vote.

## Leaders in the Suffrage Fight



MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT

MRS. NORMAN DE R. WHITEHOUSE

DR. ANNA HOWARD SHAW

Mrs. Catt is president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association and of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance. Mrs. Whitehouse is former chairman of the Empire State Suffrage party and present chairman of the legislative committee of the New York State League of Women Voters. Dr. Shaw was a pioneer in the suffrage movement and for many years president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. She died July 2, 1919. Elizabeth Cady Stanton was chairman of the first woman's equal rights convention, Seneca Falls, July 19, 1848.

of deep gratitude to Mrs. Catt, and her second one of gratitude to Governor Cox "for his splendid support."

Special Dispatch to The Tribune

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 18.—Mrs. Norman Whitehouse, chairman of the legislative committee of the New York State League of Women Voters, in commenting on the suffrage victory in Tennessee, said the victory, coming after the long struggle of seventy-five years of organized campaign, was particularly fortunate to occur at this time, for it will give the women the much hoped for opportunity of voting in the Presidential election.

Mrs. Whitehouse said she thought the victory too obvious for any expression of gratification.

The victory in New York in 1917 was the turning point in suffrage history, not only because of its influence on national psychology, but because, counting on forty-four votes of New York Congressmen, the suffragists ventured to bring their cause to a vote in the House of Representatives. Victory in the Senate followed in eighteen months.

Meantime the women had discovered a loophole in the Constitution which enabled them to gain the vote for municipal electors (and for municipal officers) by legislative enactment. This was accomplished in 1913 in Illinois and in the Presidential election of 1917 the women of Illinois cast a large vote.

The Presidential suffrage bill has since been passed by twelve other states, where the women were determined to have a voice in the 1920 elections, regardless of the progress of the Federal amendment. The states which have ratified Presidential suffrage are Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Oklahoma and Kentucky. In two other states, Arkansas and Texas, the women have primary suffrage, and this in states where there is only one party amounts to full suffrage.

The combined votes of the women of the full suffrage states and the Presidential electors would total 17,500,000. The passage of the Federal amendment will increase the number of voting women by about 9,500,000.

The colored women of the Southern states will be restricted in their exercise of the franchise by the same laws which regulate the colored men's votes.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The suffrage victory in Tennessee "completes the political democracy of America and enfranchises half the people of a great nation," Miss Alice Paul, chairman of the National Woman's party, declared today on receiving news of the Tennessee vote.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The suffrage victory in Tennessee "completes the political democracy of America and enfranchises half the people of a great nation," Miss Alice Paul, chairman of the National Woman's party, declared today on receiving news of the Tennessee vote.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The suffrage victory in Tennessee "completes the political democracy of America and enfranchises half the people of a great nation," Miss Alice Paul, chairman of the National Woman's party, declared today on receiving news of the Tennessee vote.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The suffrage victory in Tennessee "completes the political democracy of America and enfranchises half the people of a great nation," Miss Alice Paul, chairman of the National Woman's party, declared today on receiving news of the Tennessee vote.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The suffrage victory in Tennessee "completes the political democracy of America and enfranchises half the people of a great nation," Miss Alice Paul, chairman of the National Woman's party, declared today on receiving news of the Tennessee vote.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The suffrage victory in Tennessee "completes the political democracy of America and enfranchises half the people of a great nation," Miss Alice Paul, chairman of the National Woman's party, declared today on receiving news of the Tennessee vote.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The suffrage victory in Tennessee "completes the political democracy of America and enfranchises half the people of a great nation," Miss Alice Paul, chairman of the National Woman's party, declared today on receiving news of the Tennessee vote.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The suffrage victory in Tennessee "completes the political democracy of America and enfranchises half the people of a great nation," Miss Alice Paul, chairman of the National Woman's party, declared today on receiving news of the Tennessee vote.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The suffrage victory in Tennessee "completes the political democracy of America and enfranchises half the people of a great nation," Miss Alice Paul, chairman of the National Woman's party, declared today on receiving news of the Tennessee vote.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The suffrage victory in Tennessee "completes the political democracy of America and enfranchises half the people of a great nation," Miss Alice Paul, chairman of the National Woman's party, declared today on receiving news of the Tennessee vote.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The suffrage victory in Tennessee "completes the political democracy of America and enfranchises half the people of a great nation," Miss Alice Paul, chairman of the National Woman's party, declared today on receiving news of the Tennessee vote.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The suffrage victory in Tennessee "completes the political democracy of America and enfranchises half the people of a great nation," Miss Alice Paul, chairman of the National Woman's party, declared today on receiving news of the Tennessee vote.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The suffrage victory in Tennessee "completes the political democracy of America and enfranchises half the people of a great nation," Miss Alice Paul, chairman of the National Woman's party, declared today on receiving news of the Tennessee vote.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The suffrage victory in Tennessee "completes the political democracy of America and enfranchises half the people of a great nation," Miss Alice Paul, chairman of the National Woman's party, declared today on receiving news of the Tennessee vote.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The suffrage victory in Tennessee "completes the political democracy of America and enfranchises half the people of a great nation," Miss Alice Paul